

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Signatures to the Petition of Protestants in favour of Catholis emancipation, obtained at Ballyclare.

Wm. M'Camond, Carnlea Futt Marshal, Presbyterian John Girvin Minister Wm. Wilson James Agnew, Surgeon, John Dundee Alexander Boyd Wm. Patton, Ballyeaston James Cunningham, Surgeon Robt. Fulton Hugh Kirkwood, do. Samuel Hunter John Murdoch Thos Shannon, Do. John Archibold Richard Bell - Hay John Marshal, Presbyterian John Graham, do. Matthew Smyth Francis Montgomery, Sur-James Piercy Minister geon, do. James Win. Agnew, Surgeon

At Dungannon a List of the Signatures was not kept. The following among others, signed.

Thos. Knox Hanyngton, J. P. John Shaw, Dree-Hill Joseph Williams, Grange Dungannon Jonathan Pike, Derry-vale

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE RE-COVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD.

Bryan M'Claverty

THE thirty-eighth anniversary dinner of this truly noble and philanthropic institution, was held on Monday, at the city of London Tavern; William Garrow, Esq. in the chair, supported by a very numerous assemblage of its friends; and seldom have the talents of this distinguished ornaments of the English bar been more happily elicited, than on this occasion, when advocating the cause of those rescued from the jaws of death, by its exertions. After enforcing the necessity of individual support, and claiming the patronage of the higher classes, Mr. Garrow particularly noticed, among others, two cases of suspended animation :- one, of an only child, saved by the persevering efforts of Mr. Gretton jun., of Vauxhall: the other of a poor labourer, found apparently dead, from kunger and fatigue, under a hay-rick, by Mr. Cooke, of Plaistow. The procession of the persons recovered by the Society's means, during the past year, including several interesting children, afforded a scene of the purest delight to the company; after which, fifteen medals were presented to different gentlemen, who had been the fortunate instruments of preserving the lives of their fellow-citizens. The Treasurer's report was then read, and several hundred pounds were contributed towards the funds of the Society. The Anniversary Sermon was preached on Sunday, at St. Andrew's Holborn, by the Rev. David William Garrow, who was requested by the Meeting, to permit the same to be printed.

The following account of the manner in which the verdict in Dr. Sheridan's case was made up, is extracted from an account of the trial published in Dub-lin. The circumstances have not been generally known in this part of the country, and more praise has been given to the jury, in bulk, than they were justly entitled to.

It is now well understood that considerable differences of opinion prevailed amongst the jury.-Report states that four were of opinion, that they could not find a Verdict of Guilty, on the charges contained in the Indictment, unless upon proof, that the Delegation given in Evidence, had been for general purposes, or under the pretence of pe-titioning; and no evidence having been given to this effect, they conceived that the case had not been proved. Four others were of opinion, that it had not become necessary to consider whether the Delegation had been for general purposes or under pretence of Petitioning, because they conceived that even the fact of delegation had not been made out by sufficient evidence. The remaining four were inclined to follow implicitly the opinion of the Court, and to consider that the question for them, was merely the fact of delegation, (the Court having stated that in their opinion this constituted the offence intended by the law,)